

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

NO. 33.

## LEGAL.

**D. H. COOPER,**  
A. Torrey, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.  
BRANDON, MAN.  
Agent for Freshford Loan and Savings Company.

**W. A. MACDONALD,**  
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.  
Charveyville, etc.

**BRANDON, MANITOBA.**  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

**DALY & COLDWELL,**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Sole Agents for the Empire Bank of Canada.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.  
J. M. DALY, JR. G. H. COLDWELL.

**C. A. DURAND,**  
Barrister, Etc.,  
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank  
Office—Rosser Avenue, three doors west of the  
Law Office.

**SUTTON & SUTTON,**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.,  
Money to loan on farm property. School de-  
bentures negotiated on reasonable terms.  
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue  
Communications by telegraph for Ontario.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.  
Money to loan on improved farm property.  
F. G. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

## HOTELS.

**G. H. MUNROE,**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars.  
6th Street, Brandon.  
Aug 30

**STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.**  
Corner Princess Ave. and 11th street, has been  
refitted and re-opened since the late fire and is  
now open. It is the intention of the proprietor  
to make its accommodation second to none in the  
city. Give him a call.  
October 7th, 1883. **ALEX. SMITH,**  
Proprietor.

**GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
SIXTH STREET.  
**BRADON, MANITOBA.**  
First-Class Accommodation.  
**KELLY & DEY,** Proprietors.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
BRANDON.  
A first-class house in every respect. Good sta-  
biling in connection with the house.  
**WILLIAM SHART,** Proprietor.  
August

**DEAUBIER HOUSE,**  
F. A. McINTOSH, Proprietor.  
Late of St. Lawrence Hall,  
Corner 8th St. and Princess Ave. Brandon, Man.  
Terms: \$1.00 per day.  
Large Stable in connection with the Hotel.

**THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,**  
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.  
J. H. T. W. W. Proprietor.  
The best of Liquors and Cigars always  
on hand.  
Most accomodation and moderate charges.

**T. B. BRIDOCK,**  
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant  
Corner Rosser Avenue and 7th Street,  
BRANDON.

**FARMERS! ATTENTION!!**

**WHEN you bring your Wheat to Brandon,**  
at our  
**Farmers' Home,**  
on Pacific Avenue, opposite the Elevator,  
we will give you the best  
storage, and your team will have the best  
accomodation, in straw, and at reasonable  
terms. Everything new and good.

M. D. E. Proprietor.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,**  
L.R.C.P. (Edinb.), SCOTLAND,  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.  
A. M. Donald's law office.

**DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,**  
M.D., C.M., M.C.P.S., Que.  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and  
Ninth street, over old post office.  
BRANDON.

**DR. J. McDAIRMID,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Homeopathic Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.  
M.C.P.S. and U. of Man.  
Office and Residence—Over Aikman's store, Cor.  
Rosser and 6th Street, Brandon.

**DR. MATHESON,**  
VIRIDEN, MANITOBA.

**DR. L. A. MORE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.  
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.  
& S. O. Ontario and Manitoba.  
Office and Residence: Combs & Stewart's Block,  
Cor. 9th and Rosser, Brandon.

**DENTAL.**  
**J. BARKER VOSBURGH,**  
(Late of Montreal.)  
**SURGEON-DENTIST.**  
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural  
Teeth.  
An artificial Teeth inserted in gold or vulcanite.  
Office & Residence: over H. Meredith's Co's store  
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.  
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day

**E. E. DOERING,**  
DENTIST,  
Has for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office—Over T. T. Aikman's store, Mole-  
sworth Block, north east corner Rosser Avenue  
and 6th Street, Brandon. Hours—Night and Day.  
Good filling done.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
**MISS GIBSON,**  
FASHIONABLE DRESS & MANTLE MAKER,  
RICHARD BLOCK, BRANDON.  
Corner of Rosser Avenue and Sixth street.

**ALEX. McINTYRE,**  
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
8th St., between Rosser and Princess Avenue,  
Brandon, Man.  
**JAMES McKIVOR,** Manager  
Good selection of cigars always on hand.  
August 29th

**FRED. TORRANCE,**  
B.A. (McGill); V.S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)  
**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.  
Telephone in Connection.  
Office and Infirmary, Eleven 1/2 Street, Brandon

**POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,**  
Dominion Land Surveyors,  
And Civil Engineers,  
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.  
August 29th  
Moleworth Block, Brandon.

**ARTHUR J. TIMWELL & CO.,**  
Successors to  
McIntyre & Timwell,  
Architects, Civil Engineers,  
Building Surveyors and Contractors.  
MASONIC BL'CK, ROSSER AVENUE.  
Special attention to  
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAY,  
HYDRAULIC, GAS, and SANITARY WORKS GENERALLY.  
P. O. Box 5. August 29th

**A. GRANT,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Best materials on hand. Perfect fit guaranteed.  
Shop, Rosser Avenue between Sixth and Seventh  
Street

**A.F. & A.M. G.R.M.**  
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,  
No. 19, is held on the Tuesday on or before full  
moon. Visiting brethren invited.

**2. JACKSON, W.M.**  
**E. HUGHES, Sec.**

**TREE SEEDS.**  
The undersigned has brought with him, from  
Scotland a quantity of Tree Seed, such as  
Holly, Spruce, Larch, Fir, Pine, Fir, Fir,  
White Birch, Hawthorn, K. W. in Tree, French  
Alder, Birch, Scotch Fir and Larch. They are all  
of the hardest species, and are certain to do well  
in this country, as they stand the severest frosts  
and winds, and are always ornamental. Pack-  
age contains 250 seeds, embracing some of the  
varieties, will be sent to any address for \$1, with  
simple instructions as to planting. Orders can be  
sent to the "Brandon Mail" Office.  
R. A. CLARK, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

**MUNICIPALITY OF**  
**OAKLAND.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF  
REVISION for the above Municipality, will be  
held at the School House, Sec. 22, Tp. 7,  
R. 15, on SATURDAY, the 17th May, at Ten  
o'clock in the forenoon when all complaints for  
or against the assessment or non-assessment of  
any person or persons will be heard.  
WM. S. MOODY,  
Clerk,  
Rounthwaite P. O.

**FARMERS! ATTENTION!!**  
**For Sale and Must be Sold.**

**NORTH half Sec. 22, Tp. 12, R. 19, west.** This  
Farm is well adapted for mixed farming  
having about 150 acres ready for the plow, and  
40 to 50 acres of good clover bush, the balance is  
good meadow land, and in a choice locality, only  
10 miles from the City of Brandon, and 8 miles  
from Rapid City, giving the farmer the choice of  
two good markets. Terms will be made to suit  
purchaser, and any reasonable offer will be taken.  
For particulars apply to or address  
**THOS. TODD HUNTER,**  
Portage la Prairie.

Or at this office.

**Municipality of Brenda.**

**COURT OF REVISION, 1884.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of  
Revision for the Municipality of Brenda, will  
be held on Tuesday, May 15th, at 10 o'clock, when  
all appeals against assessments for 1884 will be  
heard.  
E. P. SNIDER, Sec. Treas.  
Menota, April 28, 1884.

## The Weekly Mail

It is published every Thursday at 10 o'clock for the  
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports and a full  
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion  
news and carefully written editorials upon all  
public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-  
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125 00	\$70 00	\$40 00	\$25 00
2 "	50 00	30 00	15 00	12 00
3 "	40 00	25 00	15 00	8 00
4 "	35 00	20 00	15 00	8 00
5 "	30 00	15 00	15 00	8 00
6 "	25 00	15 00	15 00	8 00
7 "	20 00	15 00	15 00	8 00
8 "	15 00	15 00	15 00	8 00
9 "	12 00	15 00	15 00	8 00

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-  
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal  
Notices, By-Laws, &c., &c., charged at the rate  
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents  
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line  
may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-two-third  
part of an inch in depth of one column.  
No fees inserted in a "Special" or "Read" in read-  
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.  
No papers and notices transmitted discontinued  
until arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,  
Editor and Publisher.

## SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:

Pittman's Phonography by Mail.  
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
**MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.**  
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.  
Charges moderate.  
Wm. I. Aikman, Winnipeg, Manager.  
SUTTON & SUTTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.  
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

**Black Russian Hulless**  
**BARLEY,**  
**FOR SALE.**

It yields well, and weighs over sixty pounds to  
the bushel, and is considered by some of the  
leading stock feeders in Ontario to be superior to  
peas for fattening. Birds don't seem to touch it  
after being sown. Price \$1.50 per bushel, deliv-  
ered in Brandon. Bags extra. Samples sent  
after being sent.  
R. G. ARMSTRONG, Brandon, Man.  
A sample may be seen at S. Parrish & Son's  
Flour and Feed Store, Brandon.

## The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. It is most conve-  
niently situated between Rosser and Princess  
Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club  
Stables every kind of Rig, New Saddles,  
Harnesses, &c., always on hand and for Sale  
Horses and Oxen bought and sold on commission.  
Office of the SOUTHERN PLUM CREEK STAGE.  
Passengers booked through to the Turtle Moun-  
tains at lowest rates. Freightage done to all  
parts of the country.  
JAMESON & KIRCHOFFER, Props.  
FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE  
MARBLE WORKS

**S. RAYNER & CO.**  
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of  
**HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE**  
**MONUMENTS.**  
On the shortest notice. The newest designs, fur-  
nished on application.  
All stones set up within a reasonable distance  
free of charge.  
First-Class Work guaranteed.  
Works—One Door North of Graham & Flum-  
met's Shoe Store.  
Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.  
J. D. BOWLEY.  
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

## T. LEE &amp; CO.

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds  
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Brides, Whips, etc.

## SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-  
PAIRING TRUNKS  
**Oxen and Horses' Outfit**  
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.  
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

## HELLYAR BROS.,

**FIRE, LIFE**  
**AND MARINE**  
**INSURANCE AGENTS.**

**CUSTOMS BROKERS,**  
**Money to Loan**

on homesteads and all good farm and improved  
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emptions  
paid

**OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,**  
Near 6th Street.

A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.  
8-ly

## SIFTON.

The Council met April 29, and the  
minutes of the last meeting were read and  
confirmed.

Communications from the Minister of  
Public Works, the Attorney-General, the  
Municipality of Woodworth, and others  
were read and filed.

## BYLAWS

No. 1, Remuneration to Councilors;  
No. 2, Regulation of statute labour;  
No. 3, Statute labour;  
No. 4, Hawker- and pedlar's licenses;  
No. 5, Pounds and pound keepers;  
No. 6, Appointment of officers;

Were read a third time and passed.  
C. J. Bell expressed his opinion that by-  
No. 6 should be amended, but on its being  
explained that this would necessitate  
another appointment of treasurer, no action  
was made.

The Treasurer, W. G. Knight gave the  
names of his proposed securities, which  
were approved.

## REPLACES

On the question of the desirability of  
adopting the "herd law" signatures were  
handed in, in accordance with a resolution  
passed at the last meeting, there being 44  
in favour, and 24 against.

A letter said that taking into account  
what was said at the nomination day, he  
should be in favour of leaving the question  
to the people.

R. Sutherland said he was bitterly opposed  
to it, and so were the settlers he represented.  
The herd law was introduced by the  
Municipalities, who were differently situ-  
ated to themselves. They were permitted  
by the Government to reside in villages,  
and could therefore club together for the  
purpose of herding their cattle. This  
Municipality was largely a grazing district,  
and the herd law would practically close  
the prairie for grazing purposes. It would  
have the effect of stopping cattle raising,  
and was therefore directly opposed to the  
interest of the municipality. All, or nearly  
all the married settlers, who intended to  
remain here, were against the herd law  
and were prepared to leave their crops: if  
it was passed it would do away with all their  
work done by old settlers, and compel them  
to do their work over again, entirely for the  
sake of new beginners, which would be  
manifestly unjust. At the time the grass-  
cutter was such a dreadful scourge to the  
country, the only people who were able to  
live through that time of hardship and  
privation independently, and without seek-  
ing assistance, were those settlers who  
had cattle to fall back upon. The herd  
law would put cattle raising into the hands  
of ranchmen and speculators, and would be  
an effective bar to the progress of the  
farmer, who could not succeed in this  
country without mixed farming. He had  
stated his views on the polling day, and  
his opinion had not changed since that  
time. He strongly urged the Council to  
throw the herd law overboard.

C. J. Bell said all the settlers who had  
signed his paper did so without being  
asked, and he was therefore in favour of the  
herd law.

A. Haledon said that the herd law would  
doubtless prevent cattle raising, which  
must be detrimental to the interest of the  
municipality, he would however be in  
favour of leaving the question to the  
people.

The Reeve said that as far as he was  
able to judge the settlers who had signed  
against the herd law were all farmers, and  
men of standing, whilst the signatures in  
favour of it were, as a rule, of people with  
very little property, and in his opinion it  
would be against the best interests of the  
place to pass such a law. He would,  
however, be willing to leave the matter to  
be decided by a vote of the people.

It was ultimately decided that the vote  
of the people should be taken on Wednes-  
day, June 4th.

The draft of a by-law to raise \$3,000 by  
debentures was read twice.

A grant of \$200 was made for improving  
the approaches to the ferries on the Assini-  
boine, on certain conditions.

**WHY WRITE ONLY ON ONE SIDE?**  
There are several reasons why manu-  
script for the printer should not be writ-  
ten on both sides of the paper. The  
sheet one, and a sheet one if there  
were no other, is that it is often neces-  
sary, or at least best, particularly in a  
newspaper composing or type-setting  
room, for the foreman to divide the  
"copy," or manuscript, into small por-  
tions, called "takes," each including  
not more than a printer's stickful of  
matter, and "pay it out," that is deliver  
it, to a number of compositors, or type-  
setters, in different parts of the room. A  
stick is an iron gauge set to the width  
measure of the column to be filled, in  
which the compositor sets his type. A  
stickful will fill about two inches in  
length in the column. A closely-written  
page of letter paper will make from one  
and a half to three stickfuls, or takes, of  
such type as this matter is set in. If  
the paper is written on one side only, the  
foreman can cut the page into the  
proper number of takes, numbering  
them as he pays them out to composi-  
tors, so as to insure the proper arrange-  
ment of the matter when it is brought  
together again after these different per-  
sons have set it. But, if the

manuscript is written on both sides, such  
division of it into takes, if not impossi-  
ble, is at least much more difficult, and  
apt to lead to confusion and delay, or to  
blunders mortifying to writer, editor  
and printers. But it is not only the  
printer who is embarrassed; the proof-  
reader, who has to read the proofs by  
copy, is put to extra trouble. If printers  
are ever profane they are apt to betray  
this weakness when they get a piece of  
copy written on both sides of the paper.  
Christian contributors and all sound  
moralists should bear this in mind. It  
frequently happens, in the printing  
offices of the great dailies, that, after all  
the rest of the paper is in type, several  
columns of telegrams, or other special  
matter, are sent in just before the last  
form is ready to go to press. To avoid  
delay this matter is divided into four and  
five-line takes, and distributed among  
forty or fifty compositors; whereas, if  
such matter came written on both sides  
of the paper, such rapid dispatch would  
be impracticable. These reasons are  
sufficient to justify the editorial rule un-  
der consideration. If any peculiar  
genius despises it, let him reflect that  
many a fine piece of composition has  
gone into the waste-paper basket because  
this rule was not observed. How many  
writers have died in obscurity who  
might, but for this one shortcoming,  
have become immortal there is not suf-  
ficient space here to record.—Chicago  
Inter Ocean.

On the question of the desirability of  
adopting the "herd law" signatures were  
handed in, in accordance with a resolution  
passed at the last meeting, there being 44  
in favour, and 24 against.

A letter said that taking into account  
what was said at the nomination day, he  
should be in favour of leaving the question  
to the people.

R. Sutherland said he was bitterly opposed  
to it, and so were the settlers he represented.  
The herd law was introduced by the  
Municipalities, who were differently situ-  
ated to themselves. They were permitted  
by the Government to reside in villages,  
and could therefore club together for the  
purpose of herding their cattle. This  
Municipality was largely a grazing district,  
and the herd law would practically close  
the prairie for grazing purposes. It would  
have the effect of stopping cattle raising,  
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had cattle to fall back upon. The herd  
law would put cattle raising into the hands  
of ranchmen and speculators, and would be  
an effective bar to the progress of the  
farmer, who could not succeed in this  
country without mixed farming. He had  
stated his views on the polling day, and  
his opinion had not changed since that  
time. He strongly urged the Council to  
throw the herd law overboard.

C. J. Bell said all the settlers who had  
signed his paper did so without being  
asked, and he was therefore in favour of the  
herd law.

A. Haledon said that the herd law would  
doubtless prevent cattle raising, which  
must be detrimental to the interest of the  
municipality, he would however be in  
favour of leaving the question to the  
people.

The Reeve said that as far as he was  
able to judge the settlers who had signed  
against the herd law were all farmers, and  
men of standing, whilst the signatures in  
favour of it were, as a rule, of people with  
very little property, and in his opinion it  
would be against the best interests of the  
place to pass such a law. He would,  
however, be willing to leave the matter to  
be decided by a vote of the people.

It was ultimately decided that the vote  
of the people should be taken on Wednes-  
day, June 4th.

The draft of a by-law to raise \$3,000 by  
debentures was read twice.

A grant of \$200 was made for improving  
the approaches to the ferries on the Assini-  
boine, on certain conditions.

**WHY WRITE ONLY ON ONE SIDE?**  
There are several reasons why manu-  
script for the printer should not be writ-  
ten on both sides of the paper. The  
sheet one, and a sheet one if there  
were no other, is that it is often neces-  
sary, or at least best, particularly in a  
newspaper composing or type-setting  
room, for the foreman to divide the  
"copy," or manuscript, into small por-  
tions, called "takes," each including  
not more than a printer's stickful of  
matter, and "pay it out," that is deliver  
it, to a number of compositors, or type-  
setters, in different parts of the room. A  
stick is an iron gauge set to the width  
measure of the column to be filled, in  
which the compositor sets his type. A  
stickful will fill about two inches in  
length in the column. A closely-written  
page of letter paper will make from one  
and a half to three stickfuls, or takes, of  
such type as this matter is set in. If  
the paper is written on one side only, the  
foreman can cut the page into the  
proper number of takes, numbering  
them as he pays them out to composi-  
tors, so as to insure the proper arrange-  
ment of the matter when it is brought  
together again after these different per-  
sons have set it. But, if the

manuscript is written on both sides, such  
division of it into takes, if not impossi-  
ble, is at least much more difficult, and  
apt to lead to confusion and delay, or to  
blunders mortifying to writer, editor  
and printers. But it is not only the  
printer who is embarrassed; the proof-  
reader, who has to read the proofs by  
copy, is put to extra trouble. If printers  
are ever profane they are apt to betray  
this weakness when they get a piece of  
copy written on both sides of the paper.  
Christian contributors and all sound  
moralists should bear this in mind. It  
frequently happens, in the printing  
offices of the great dailies, that, after all  
the rest of the paper



## OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY

## Meteorological Report.

For the week ending April 17, 1884,  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.519  
Lowest.....29.554  
Mean.....29.913

## TEMPERATURE.

Highest.....46.6  
Lowest.....16.2  
Mean.....34.1

## WIND.

Greatest velocity.....42.0 miles  
Least.....1.4  
Mean.....8.6

## PHENOMENA.

## Two auroras.

REMARKS.  
The week has been characterized by fine spring weather, and rapid progress has been made in the seeding. Vast numbers of migrating birds have come from the south.

W. G. KNIGHT.

## SHEPPARDVILLE.

Query—What young lady fell into the Souris at Sheppard's ferry, and who was the young man that let her fall out of his arms while carrying her off the ferry?

Mr. James Jock has sold his pair of four year old colts to Mr. Scott, of Turtle Mountain, for \$425. Mr. Jock then returned \$2.50 to Mr. Scott to buy a pair of halters. Will any one say that stock farming does not pay after this?

Mr. Jas. Graham, one of our leading farmers, met with an accident last Monday. His little boy shot off a dart, which, by chance, struck Mr. Graham in the eye, severely injuring the eye and sight. We all sincerely hope my soon be restored again.

Sheppard, of Sheppard's ferry, has moved his ferry-boat half a mile down the river. It is now running on a line with 18th street, Brandon. By following this line southwards the principal points in Turtle Mountain District and Dakota can be reached. Jack says he is going to get the Farmers' Union to build a railroad on it. Sam Campbell wears a white hat, and Capt. West can see the mail stage pass his house.

A sad and fatal accident occurred last Saturday. A young man named Joseph Hewitt, whose homestead is about four miles north of here, while jumping from a wagon, had his gun caught in his coat, and discharged. The heavy charge of duck shot entered diagonally between the knee and thigh. A doctor was sent for but too late; the next morning, Sunday, he died in great agony. He was much respected by all who knew him here.

## FEIGHTFUL HOLOCAUST.

## Fourteen Michigan Paupers, Burned to Death.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 1.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the county house of Van Buren county, thirty miles west of here. Frightful screams were heard proceeding from the pauper's ward, where the fire took out. When the flames were discovered by outsiders the building was already enveloped, and help would have been useless. The building comprised a large two-story frame upright, with wing extending east, and two storeys additional projecting south from the rear of the main building. The latter was occupied by the superintendent, Mr. Mash, his wife and hired help. One of the latter, named Halsey, was aroused by the cries of the inmates going down the hall. He opened the door to the two storey addition, when he was almost overpowered by the volume of flame and smoke that burst out, and had barely time to give the alarm to the Superintendent's quarters. The fire burned rapidly and it had gained such headway that it was deemed useless to enter the pauper's wing to rescue those who were unable, from infirmity, to leave their couches.

## THE VICTIMS.

Fourteen in all were burned to death. Following is a list: James Johnson, an old sailor 88 years old; Henry Baker, a half brute, aged 40; Ben Bogardus, aged 46; an old man named Sawyer, insane, and lately removed from Kalamazoo; a man named Sargent, over 70 years old; Fred Echenberger, an epileptic, aged 17; a man named Meyers, over 70; and a man named Peter Bolden.

There were six females burned. Their names are Deborah Gavatt, over 70; Mrs. Curtis, insane; Caroline Shearer, aged 35; Caroline Lang, aged 30; Mrs. Wilson and daughter aged 10.

## MOTHERED IN BED.

The majority of the victims were smothered in their beds. But one

body was found recognizable. All that could be found of the others were put in one box, the size of an ordinary coffin box.

The wing contained 45 paupers, but thirty were able to rise and escape. The occupants of the front building only escaped with their lives, nothing else being saved but two or three articles of furniture. A boy named Parker and two boys named Wilson saved themselves by jumping from the second story. Those who were lost comprise the better class of paupers, those in a comfortable condition and able to assist about the premises. The county authorities have made provision in the neighborhood for the temporary care of the remaining inmates. There were about 60 occupants of the burned buildings.

The loss is estimated at \$12,000. The building was insured.

## SHOOTING SEASONS.

## Important Changes in the Game Laws—The Amendment Regulation.

Sportsmen will do well to bear in mind that several changes have been made in the game laws by the Agriculture Statistics and Health Amendments Act, 1884. In the animals and birds protected a number of corrections have been made in the manner of naming them, the nomenclature having in many cases in the old act been very incorrect.

The various close seasons during which game and fur-bearing animals must not be shot at hunted, trapped, taken, killed or had in possession within the Province of Manitoba are as follows.

All kinds of deer, including cabri or antelope, elk, wapiti, moose, reindeer or caribou, or the fawns of such animals, from January 1 to October 1.

The following varieties of grouse, commonly known as prairie chickens or pheasants, and partridges, from January 1 to September 1.

Woodcock, plover, snipe and sand pipers from January 1 to August 1.

All kinds of wild duck, sea duck, widgeon, teal, wild swan, or wild goose except the variety of wild goose commonly known as the snow goose or the wavy from May 1 to August 15.

Otter, fisher or pekan, beaver, muskrat and sable, from May 15 to October 1. Musk Marten, from October 15 to November 1.

Any such animal or bird may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family at any time, but in all cases the proof of the time of killing, taking, purchasing or purpose of which had in possession shall be upon the person so possessing. This provision merely applies to animals or birds killed during the open season, and kept over until the close season, and does not permit any of the animals or birds above mentioned to be killed or taken during the periods in which they are protected. No eggs of any of the birds above mentioned shall be at any time disturbed or had in possession. None of the animals or birds above mentioned shall be exported from Manitoba at any time whatever.

Any person violating any of the provision of the game laws is liable to a fine of \$50 and costs for each offense, with imprisonment in default of payment.

The Department of Agriculture has already appointed about two hundred game guards in different positions of the Province. This number will be increased as rapidly as possible. In order to enforce the law in the city of Winnipeg, which heretofore appears to have been the principal place in which violations occurred, owing to the dealers purchasing and selling during the close season, a sum has been placed in the estimates to provide for the payment of expense which may be incurred in prosecuting offenders, and securing their conviction and punishment.

A bloody riot broke out in Pittsburg on Friday last. A party of mill hands at west Baddock were attacked by a drunken mob of Poles and Hungarians employed at Elgar. Thompson's steel works. A number of police were unable to quiet the rioters, who were a mob with every conceivable weapon. William Smith was the first man shot dead. The citizens were powerless. Baddock is thrown into confusion. An unknown man had his head chopped off. Many were killed and down and terribly wounded with clubs. A vigilance committee, consisting of all the respectable men in the town, finally marched upon the mob. After a stubborn resistance order partially restored. Five rioters were arrested. Whiskey was the cause of the whole trouble.

## S. PARRISH &amp; SON,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SEED, GRAIN,

FIFE WHEAT,

OATS, BARLEY.

AND

Oatmeal.

SALT

Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL,

FLOUR

Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL.

CASH FOR HIDES.

HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building

Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE.

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON &amp; STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL,

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers.

Coal Oil!

Largest and Best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail

Sixth Street and Rossor Ave.

BRANDON

## S. PARRISH &amp; SON,

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

## MINING

To Govern the Disposal of Mineral Lands other than Coal Lands.

1. These regulations shall be applicable to all Dominion Lands containing gold, silver, zinc, lead, tin, copper, petroleum, iron, or other mineral deposit of economic value, with the exception of coal.

2. Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therefor, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining these regulations a mining location on the same, but no mining location or mining claim shall be made, or a title to the discovery of the vein, lode, or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

## 1.—QUARTZ MINING.

3. A location for mining, except for iron, on veins, lodes or ledges of quartz or other rock in place, shall not exceed forty acres in area. In surface boundaries shall be straight due north and south and east and west lines not less than four in number. Its area shall not be more than three times its breadth. Its boundaries beneath the surface shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundary is located.

4. Any person having discovered a mineral deposit may obtain a mining location therefor, under these regulations in the following manner:

(a) He shall mark the location on the ground by placing at each of its four corners a wooden post, not less than four inches square, driven not less than eighteen inches into the ground, and showing its top above the surface of the ground. He shall also mark the location by a line of posts, not less than four in number, its area shall not be more than three times its breadth. Its boundaries beneath the surface shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundary is located. He shall also mark the location by a line of posts, not less than four in number, its area shall not be more than three times its breadth. Its boundaries beneath the surface shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundary is located.

(b) In this manner of marking the location, the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) The corner posts shall be marked with the letters M. 1, 2, 3, 4, to indicate that the post is a Mining Location post. The corner posts shall be marked with the letters M. 1, 2, 3, 4, to indicate that the post is a Mining Location post. The corner posts shall be marked with the letters M. 1, 2, 3, 4, to indicate that the post is a Mining Location post.

(2) The line posts shall be marked with the letters L. 1, 2, 3, 4, to indicate that the post is a Mining Location post.

(3) The line posts shall be marked with the letters L. 1, 2, 3, 4, to indicate that the post is a Mining Location post.

(4) The line posts shall be marked with the letters L. 1, 2, 3, 4, to indicate that the post is a Mining Location post.

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# THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM!

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

W. F. WILSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Furniture,

CORNER ROSSER AVENUE & 6th STREET.

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

Undertaking promptly attended to.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE,

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.

JERRY ROBINSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Our Spring Stock is new & fresh.

And will be found complete in all Lines.

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS CHEAP,—

GIVE US A TRIAL

We buy in the best markets, and are satisfied with small profits.

JERRY ROBINSON & CO.,

CORNER SIXTH ST. & ROSSER AVENUE.

Golden Opportunity of the Season.

GRAB AT

RARE BARCAINS IN HARDWARE.

Grand Opening of our NEW SPRING STOCK.

Now awaiting your inspection, our Finely Selected and Very Complete Assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Tinware and Lamps,

Harvest Tools. Barbed Wire.

Our stock includes everything in the Hardware Line. Our goods are all "A1" in quality, and our low prices are the terror of our competitors. One trial will convince you that I cannot do offer big inducements for your trade.

I keep at the Front!

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON.

R. McLEAN,

Corner 8th Street and Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

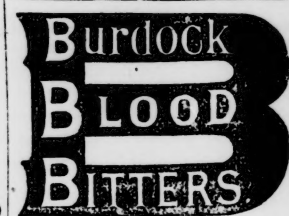
## COURT OF REVISION.

MUNICIPALITY OF CORNWALLIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision of the Municipality of Cornwallis, for the year 1884, will be held in the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Brandon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, at Ten o'clock a.m., when appeals against the assessment of 1884, will be heard.

GEO. H. HALSE, Clerk.

Brandon, April 7th, 1884.



ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

P. E. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELER,

Importer and Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated,

ROCKFORD WATCH,

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for

W. MILLIAM'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all

REPAIRING,

And satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RICS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.



LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS., BRANDON, MAN.

GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. GIBSON, Manager.

W. H. GIBSON, Prop.

## NO SURRENDER!

WE STILL HOLD THE FORT!!

And in spite of the dull times we are Selling more Goods than ever. Our low prices and the fine quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

Spring and Summer Goods

AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velveteens.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntings, Veilings, &c., in all the new shades.

RIBBONS, LACES, FRIL.

Our Staple Department

IS VERY COMPLETE.

200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors, 10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & P. FLOW COTTONS, SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS, COTTON RAGS, &c., &c. HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CRETANES, LACE CURTAINS, FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL-WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS, COCOA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CORNICE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

Boots and Shoes.

We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

Groceries.

A Full Stock. Always FRESH. Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.

ARE YOU LOOKING 'OR BARCAINS?

Then be sure and call at the

TORONTO STORE,

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER.

SOVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

JUST RECEIVED AT

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW'S STORE,

BRANDON.

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings, Shirtings, Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all large buyers, to see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW,

New Goods for the Fall, 1883.

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER Goods at bottom prices.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the lowest.

Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSLEY,

Ninth Street Brandon



## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

## A SHORTER ROAD.

An effort is now under way to construct a direct wagon road between this place and Plum Creek, the object being to shorten the distance by something like eight miles. It appears to us the scheme has common sense, to say nothing of convenience and advantages, to recommend it. The distance between these points by the present travelled road is 28 miles, and the bringing of the two places 8 miles nearer together means giving value to many commodities of the country now valueless, and increasing the value of goods now brought to market. A direct road would cut but 13 sections, five of which are school properties, diagonally, affecting but 26 quarter sections, and as such a highway would greatly increase the value of the land through which it might pass, we feel confident the right of way should be got for very little, for less in fact than the old highway ought to bring in the market. An old writer says:

"Every judicious expenditure in the improvement of roads and bridges increases the prices of commodities and augments the public wealth."

It is an improvement on an unnecessarily lengthy highway gives value to agricultural products, and adds to the public wealth, the construction of a superior shorter highway must doubly intensify values, and the more especially such a highway as the one proposed. For years past the people at both extremities, as well as those living at intermediate points have been clamoring for a railway, and in the absence of any certainty in this direction, it is more desirable that good, short highways should be built without delay.

## THE PORTAGE GRIT PRINT.

This organ credits the MAIL with saying Mr. Watson gets \$1,000 a session at Ottawa, which is more than he earns, and he should not, therefore, be banquetted. The first we said; the second we did not. We defy the print to show \$1,000 worth of benefit Mr. Watson has done the country since the day of his election, much more during the session. With the right of the Grits to "feed and drink" their representatives, we never interfere. They are at liberty to do as they please in that business.

Mr. Watson, at the banquet, is reported to have said, "He could not help enrolling himself under the leadership of Hon. Edward Blake. To accomplish anything in the House, a member must support either one party or the other." This being his opinion, was in no dishonor to Mr. Watson to carry his election on the no-party cry, on the ground he was the Provincial Rights candidate, and allied to one party no more than the other? Give us a fair answer, Grit print.

Was it not dishonest for Mr. Watson to oppose the loan to the C. P. R. when the object of that loan was to enable the company to speedily complete through connection, and place them in a position to give cheap wheat rates to the seaboard, the very thing the Farmers' Union are crying for? If not then it is dishonest for the Farmers' Union to ask the C. P. R. to secure low freights on lines of railway they have no control over. Which is it, Grit print.

If it is a patriotic thing for the C. P. R. to construct branch lines before the main line "to keep money circulating in the country," is it not dishonest for the Grit print to advocate the removal of the tariff to enable Manitobans to send their money out of the country for American goods? What do you think of the idea, Grit?

Mr. Watson denied having signed Mr. McLennan's petition for increased duties on paper, to aid the manufactory at the Portage, as he

believed the duties were high enough. If this be the case, was it not dishonest for the Portage Grit print to denounce the Government for not granting the increase, when it was rumored Mr. Watson signed the petition? The readers of the aforesaid Grit print would like plain answers to these queries; they would taste better than that "original pome" to "Rab" Watson.

## WONT BE COMFORTED.

The Winnipeg Sun is one of these prints that will not be contented with any argument of a Conservative paper, no matter how pointed it may be. In a recent issue the MAIL stated it was not reasonable for this country to expect a reduction of the tariff and an increase of the subsidy at the same time, and our cotemporary meets us as follows.

If the tariff were abolished, how could that effect the revenue if, as the MAIL and its friends contend, the consumer does not pay the duty? But, waiving that point, if the MAIL will look at the customs returns it will see that a reduction in the duties upon the necessities of pioneer life, even if it involved the abolition of the taxes on coal, wheat and flour, would not greatly lessen Sir Leonard's enormous yearly surplus. The very existence of the surplus proves that the Finance Minister exceeds the limit of fair taxation; and the MAIL will probably admit that in a reduction of taxes, our interests should be considered first above all. Not that the settler needs to be spoon-fed or that he is not ready to bear his share of the national burdens, but because every obstacle thrown in his path hinders the Northwest in its race with the Northwestern States, and because it is upon the early development of this region that the material and political prosperity of Canada depends. Of what avail is it to encourage a few eastern industries by a tariff that is jeopardizing the present and future of the whole country? That is the question.

It does not require a deckload of judgment to understand that no matter whether it is the exporter or the consumer that pays the duties, if the tariff were abolished so also would the Dominion revenue be, and as the tariff as affecting this country might be reduced so also would our per capita contribution to the Federal Treasury, that against which the Province is expecting an increased subsidy, become diminished, and our grounds for consideration become lessened. The entire revenue of Manitoba, arising from lumber, agricultural implements, and canned goods, the articles, against taxation on which the Grit press so loudly complains, after deducting the payments made by the C. P. R. on the first item not last year in the aggregate exceed \$125,000, or less than \$1.00 per head of the population, which shows there is nothing particularly oppressive to complain about. In fact we are in a position to prove that the residents of Dakota, that elysian field of Grit imagination, on an average contribute more than that amount, through British imports that pay double the rate of duties complained of by the Manitoba Grit. Our Winnipeg friend, can, however, see that small as this \$1.00 per capita tax may appear, if it was allowed with a corresponding reduction to the other Provinces, it would not only wipe out the surpluses, to which the country was always a stranger under Grit rule, but leave annually recurring deficits behind. With two or three moderate considerations the Province would be on an equal footing with the other sisters of confederation for "material" prosperity, and of the "political" promotion hinted at by that of the Grit faith, the less the Province knows about it the better for all concerned, not excepting the Grits themselves.

## EASTERN OPINIONS.

In true eastern style, the Toronto Telegram says that Canada paid a million and a half for the extinguishment of the Hudson Bay Company's title to Manitoba; that Ontario has spent millions in town sites in Manitoba; that Ontario and the other

Provinces have sent thousands of the best of their citizens to this country, and are spending thousands in bringing more settlers for it from the old world; that the Dominion has spent millions in building a railway for benefit of this country; that Ontario and the other Provinces would be better off to-day, if they had sent none of their sons to settle the far west, and, therefore, Manitoba has no ground for a demand for better terms from the Dominion Government. True a million and a-half was spent to extinguish the claim of the Hudson's Bay Co., but not to that of Manitoba alone but to the whole Northwest, of which Manitoba forms not more certainly than one-fifteenth part. Perhaps, then, the Province cost Canada \$100,000 on this account, but as the amount was not taken out of the treasury, but added to the national debt, upon which Manitoba now pays a large share of the interest, the beauty of even this contention is considerably diminished. True it is also that Ontarians spent considerable in town sites, but as the money was for the most part paid to Ontario again, or, in other words, by Ontarians speculating among themselves, Manitoba being simply a battle ground from which it received more injury than benefit, the Telegram shaft in this particular is as pointless, as that which preceded it.

It is equally true that many people come from Ontario and other Provinces here, but it was to better their own lot and not the lot of the country, and the money that is spent in immigration, of which Manitoba in turn pays its portion, is to bring settlers to this country, who will buy lands from the Dominion Government, and yield revenues to the country in the shape of customs and excise. It is not that they may benefit Manitobans by trading with them, and even if it was, it is Ontario wholesale houses and manufacturers from which Manitobans purchase, that would be the most benefited in the end.

Again the most the Dominion has spent on railways has been made out of the sale of Manitoban lands, and the roads are not built solely for the benefit of the people of this country, but to carry out the terms of Confederation, entered into before Manitoba had an existence, and to enable Eastern Canadians to ship their wares to this country and secure the money of the country to keep their industries in operation. As Manitoba has next to nothing to export but wheat, which finds its market in England, eastern Canada derives ten dollars worth of benefit from the railway in this country for every dollar derived by Manitobans.

It is a fact, as the Telegram says, that from a revenue producing point of view, Ontario would be better off to-day, if none of its sons had gone to the far west, but we are quite confident it would not be better for the sons, and as the interests of nations are made up of the interests of individuals, the Telegram's point will not bear a critical investigation. No, Manitoba will not be treated fairly until she derives the revenue she is entitled to in conjunction with the other sisters of Confederation, and until this is done, the pointed missiles of the eastern press must fall harmlessly to the ground.

## HOMESTEADING ACROSS THE LINE.

The House committee on public lands has agreed upon a bill to repeal the pre-emption law and timber culture acts, and amend the homestead laws. The amendment as determined upon provides. Every homestead applicant shall make a final proof of two credible witnesses of continuous residence upon and cultivation or permanent improvement of his claim for four consecutive years next succeeding his entry. Proofs shall be in duplicate, one set to be left in the local land office, and the other to be filed in the general land office. If within one year after the presentation of such proof no contest shall be filed and notice given supported by affidavit

made before some officer authorized to administer the oath, charging and specifying fraud, either in the original or in proofs, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to be issued on the entry; but if a contest be filed on affidavits made, or if there be from any cause, reasonable ground to suspect fraud in case, the secretary shall direct the commissioner of the general land office to institute an investigation thereof.

The particulars of contemplated changes in the American Homesteading Act should open the eyes of the Manitoban Grits, who have become such chronic grumblers at the Dominion Act. In this country the homesteader is forced to reside on his homestead but six months in the year; but in that land of liberal institutions, across the line, he has to prove by witnesses that he resided "continuously four consecutive years" upon his property before a patent can issue. And even then he is not secure, as he has subsequently to combat objections that may be raised by interested parties, "jumpers," as it were, for another year. These facts are worthy of a careful consideration.

Talk of disallowance! Confederation has been in existence since 1867, 17 years, and in that time out of 6,293 acts passed by Provincial Legislatures, but 32 have been disallowed. Out of the 17 years of Confederation rule, the Grits held power but 5 of the term and disallowed 20 of the 32 Acts. It is that time, one of the number being the right to build a bridge across the Assiniboine River. These facts show which party has the most arbitrarily tinkered with the jurisdiction of provincial Legislatures. Let the Grits of Manitoba take the figures to their bosoms.

The Winnipeg Sun is complaining because Manitoba is being flooded by the agents of Kansas railroads inducing Manitobans to leave this country and settle in Kansas "a region where the climate is mild and diversified agriculture possible." As these are the very words Mr. Blake used in a certain speech in the House of Commons it is hardly fair for the Winnipeg Grit print to censure foreign agents for employing words put into their mouths by its own political friend.

## The Death Penalty.

Frankfort Yeoman: Previous to the adoption of a penitentiary system in Kentucky the death penalty was consequent upon almost every criminal offense. As a matter of history and of general interest at this time we give below a list of punishments in force for crimes committed in this State previous to 1796:

Treason. Death by hanging, without benefit of clergy.  
Slaves conspiring to rebel or murder any free person. Death.  
Free persons advising or conspiring with a slave in rebellion or murder. Death.  
Stealing or selling a free person for a slave. Death.  
Stealing a slave. Death.  
Murder of the first degree. Death.  
Robbing or accessory before the fact. Death.  
Burglary. Death.  
Manslaughter. Death.  
Maiming, by cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye, etc., and aiding therein. Death.  
Killing a person in a duel. Death.  
Rape, or accessory thereto. Death.  
Unlawfully knowing or abusing a child under ten years of age, or accessory before the fact. Death.  
Slaves willfully burning any one, etc. Death.  
Willfully setting fire to a house in town at night. Death.  
Perjury and subornation of perjury. Death.  
Forgery of any coin, bank notes, or aiding in such forgery. Death.  
Forgery of any check, post note or order on any bank, etc. Death.  
Forging or counterfeiting any tobacco brand, or exporting tobacco with such brand or mark, with intent to defraud. Death.  
Destroying or concealing any codical or will, or aiding therein. Death.  
Obtaining goods or money by false tokens. Death.  
Horse stealing. Death.  
Embezzling or stealing, and taking away any record, writ, return, process, warrant, etc., of any court. Death.  
Grand larceny. Death.  
Breaking jail, when the party was committed for any crime punishable with death. Death, without benefit of clergy.  
All felonies were punished with death (Va Stat., 1803.)

The benefit of clergy was denied under the following circumstances: To all principals in the first degree in murder, burglary, arson, at common law; for the willful burning of any court house or county or public prison; at the office of the clerk of any court; for the felonious taking of goods out of any church, etc. for robbing any person in his dwelling house, the occupants being within; for robbing any person on the highway; for horse stealing; for house breaking by day, the owner being therein and put in fear.

All minor offenses were punishable either by burning in the hand, docking, the pillory or by whipping at the public whipping-post.

## HOW THE WORLD WENT RIGHT ALONG--A FABLE.

A Bear, who had made himself believe that he had the worst luck of any animal in creation, was crawling through the woods one day when he met a Serpent, who inquired:

"Which way now, my friend?"

"I am going to find some spot where I can retire from the World. The World has not used me right, and in revenge I will desert it."

"I wouldn't do that."

"But I will. I can no longer trust anybody. I have been cheated, lied to and misused until I have no faith left. I will now retire within myself, and if any convulsion of Nature takes place the country must not blame me for it. I have borne all that one Bear can be expected to put up with."

Bruin went his way until he found a lonely spot, and he then crawled into a hole and began listening for the Crack of Doom. It made him feel good to think that the World was turning itself bottom side up because he had absented himself from sight and search, and he was determined not to yield until after several thousand terror-stricken people had come to him with tears in their eyes.

Much to Bruin's surprise the night passed like all other nights. No one appeared during the forenoon to plead with him, and the afternoon passed without an Earthquake or Tornado. He momentarily expected the advent of a crowd to plead with him to come back to the World and have faith and confidence, but the crowd didn't show up. After long and hungry night Bruin began to weaken. After much argument with himself, he crawled out of his den and was sneaking through the woods when he met a Hare.

"Is the world yet standing?" asked the Bear.

"Certainly, never more solid since I can remember."

"And is any one searching for me?"

"Not that I know of."

"Everything goes on just the same, eh?"

"Just the same."

"And didn't you hear that I and lost all faith in human nature, and retired from the World?"

"Never heard a word of it. Tra-la, old man, I'm off."

The Bear sat down on a thistle and thought the matter over for a few minutes, and then arose and made a bee-line for his usual haunts, telling every animal he met on the way that he had been off on a fishing excursion.

Moral: The cynic who flatters himself that he is revenging on the world by withdrawing his company forgets that he will be obliged to associate with himself. — *Detroit Free Press*.

## Dangers of Childhood.

Childhood is the period during which the foundations of the physical structure are laid. It ends, at the age of about 15, with the completion of the permanent teeth. It is characterized by almost absolute dependence on the parents, and therefore the responsibility rests upon them whether the foundations of the superstructure shall be good or bad; and, indeed, whether there shall be any superstructure.

The fact that one-half of all who are born die within this period, while multitudes of adults find, when it is too late, fatal defects in the very ground-work of their constitutions, is a fearful warning against the competency of most parents for the care of children. What farmer would employ a hand that let one-half of his calves, colts and lambs die?

In the matter of food, if milk fails the mother, how few mothers know what to give the child! How few know that many of the compounds sold as "infants' food" contain almost no food whatever; and that cow's milk, harmful when taken alone, is generally safe with a certain proportion of lime-water! How few mothers know that a good wet nurse would save almost any babe nursed by hand, and that is nearly as certain to die of cholera infantum! How many know that too-protracted nursing will result in "rickets"? That over-feeding all through childhood is a prolific source of disease? and that, in case of most bowel complaints, a spare diet for a few days is better than all medicine?

In our climate, where the mercury ranges through 140 deg., and often varies between the extremes suddenly and violently, how little do mothers realize the importance of aiding nature, with clothing and food, so that the internal temperature is held steadily at 98 deg. Do you know that a change of half a dozen degrees of internal temperature, either way, is most sure death?

The great mistake children in summer is to get too hot. An abundance of woolen clothing alone can guard against the effects of the violent changes in the climate of autumn, and winter, and spring.

How few are aware that the infectious diseases which so ravage childhood are caused by careless exposure to the sun, fog, or, if severe, and accordingly by Youth's Companion.



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## Notice.

THE COURT OF SESSION for the Municipality of DALY will be held at the House of Wm. Craighead, Sec. 2, To 11, N. 21, on Wednesday, April 16th, at the hour of 4 o'clock p.m., when all complaints for enforcement of the assessment or non-payment of any person or persons will be heard.

DOUGLAS AYER, Clerk.  
Lothair P.O.  
April 9, 1884.

IMPERIAL BANK  
—OF—  
CANADA.Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.  
SURPLUS, \$660,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

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ROSSER AVENUE.

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Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.  
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Merchants Bank  
OF CANADA.Capital, Paid up, - \$5,700,000.  
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General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

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## FARM for Sale or Rent.

BEING North half Section 31, Township 11 to Range 22. Through this is a running stream and no other water on the farm. Plenty of wood for building, fencing and firing for a lifetime. There is one hundred (100) acres and located ready for spring crop. A good granary 21 x 40. No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for landed property in Brandon.  
Box 42, Souris.

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Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where they have every facility for treating their Customers, handsomely. They have in a large supply of the best Materials the Eastern Markets afford for

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NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE TRUSS, the best in the world. Warranted to hold perfectly and be comfortable. Circular free. A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

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Black Gros Grain and Brocaded Silks,

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The undersigned has opened a Shop next to Cole &amp; Sanders Tailor's Shop,

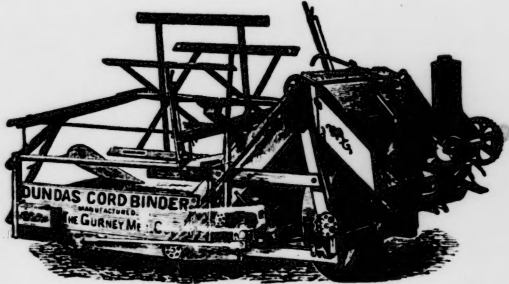
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Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders.

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE



PROVINCIAL.

The municipality of Louise has sold debentures at 105.

The Presbytery of Manitoba meets at Knox Church, Winnipeg, on 14th inst.

The close season for ducks is now in, and continues till the 15th of August.

Mr. Aikman, homestead inspector, is going to reside permanently in this country.

Winnipeg has an equity suit, Tait vs. Colloway, involving a real estate transaction for \$50,000.

Three parties have been fined \$125 each and costs at Westbourne for selling liquor to Indians.

The wife of the Hon. C. P. Brown, died at Gladstone, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. Davidson, on Wednesday last.

The squatters on the Regina reserve are dissatisfied with the Government's proposition for settlement, and are petitioning for better terms.

A number of Jews who were trying to deal beat their way on bogus passes to Calgary, were put off the cars at Marquette, and forced to return on foot to Winnipeg.

The Rev. Mr. Cameron, J. B. McArthur and H. S. Westbrook are appointed delegates of the Baptist church, to attend the convention at Bradford, Ont., the end of this month.

Ed. McKeown, of Winnipeg, and Maloney, of Ottawa, had a pugilistic encounter in Winnipeg last week for \$50 a side. It is about time the Winnipeg police would put an end to these fist exhibitions.

A dreadful dynamite explosion took place at Kewatin on Thursday, but fortunately no one was hurt. The entire force of men working on the cut just happened to be absent on the moment, or a fearful loss of life would have taken place.

The Minnedosa Tribune says it is understood that arrangements have been completed for the continuation of the work of construction on the M. & N. W. Mr. Robertson, C. E., is expected in a day or two to resume the survey for the final location of the line west of that point.

Mr. D. Smith, Dominion Government Inspector of Public Works, who has just returned from Port Arthur, reports the new immigrant shed there fast approaching completion. They will be ready for use the moment the first through immigrants by the C. P. R. rail and water route is opened.

Mr. G. W. Vis is Managing Director of the Netherlands American Land Co., which purchased 50,000 acres from the C. P. R. last year. He is here to arrange for placing settlers on selected sections of their land. The company intend to break up several thousand acres during the coming summer so as to have it ready for crop next spring. Their lands are at Virden, Moosomin, Pipestone Creek, Broadview, Whitewood and other places in the district of Assiniboia.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Senator Skead is to become postmaster at Ottawa.

Hamilton has a population of over 10,000 people.

The Quebec Lottery Bill has been strangled in council.

James R. Keene, a leading Wall street broker, has gone to the wall.

Mrs. Cook was killed by a Grand Trunk train near Port Colborne last week.

Chief Justice Hagarty succeeds Justice Spragge on the Court of Appeals for Ontario.

The grand master of the Irish Orangemen has been warned by letter that he is being tracked by Invincibles.

The receipts of the Toronto Customs house were for April, \$40,000, less than the corresponding month last year.

The mail bags for Great Britain were stolen on the Northern Pacific, one night last week, and the loss will be very heavy.

Last month 790 immigrants arrived in Toronto, of which 560 remained in Ontario, 200 went to Manitoba, and 30 to the Western States.

It is reported that dynamite cartridges have been found under the Parliament buildings at Toronto, placed there by some evil hand for a wholesale destruction.

The cells containing three murderers at Kansas City, were broken open last week by a mob, and the inmates dragged to the outskirts of the city, and hanged without ceremony.

**DE FOWLERS**  
EXTRACT-WILD  
**STRAWBERRY**  
CURES  
**CHOLERA**  
**CHOLERA INFANTUM**  
DIARRHÆA,  
AND  
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.  
Western Division.  
TRAIN SERVICE.  
CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
20 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 7:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Portage la Prairie	4:00 p.m.
5:30 p.m. Brandon	1:00 a.m.
9:30 p.m. Broadview	5:00 a.m.
1:30 a.m. Regina	11:05 p.m.
5:30 a.m. Moose Jaw	8:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m. Swift Current	12:30 p.m.
1:30 a.m. Maple Creek	5:30 a.m.
5:30 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Leave
7:55 a.m.	7:35 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.
10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Leave
18:15 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
1:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Manitoba City	Leave 8:30 a.m.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Leave
8:35 a.m.	4:10 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m.	Stony Mountain	2:10 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	Arrive Stonewall	Leave 2:30 p.m.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

**Trains move on Winnipeg time.**  
JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,  
Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager.  
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

**WILSON & CO.**

DEALERS IN

**Hardware**  
**STOVES**

AND

**TINWARE.**

CORNER 7th and

**Rosser Avenue.**

**GARDEN SEEDS,**  
IN BULK.  
Positively the Largest and Best Selected Stock West of Winnipeg.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
**T. W. KIRKPATRICK,**  
General Grocer, 6th St., Brandon.

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on the 1st May, next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails over the following routes, on proposed Contracts for four years, from the 1st July next, viz:—

Assinipi and Fort Ellice, 45 miles, once per week.  
Broadview and Silver Creek, 4 miles, once per week.  
Birdie and Moosomin, 37 miles, twice per week.  
Printed notices, containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts, may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber.

W. W. McLEOD,  
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, 17th March, 1884.

**JAMES BLACKHALL,**  
AGENT FOR

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

**PIANOS**  
AND  
**ORGANS**  
ALSO DEALER IN  
**SEWING MACHINES.**

**11th STREET.**  
**BRANDON.**

**SPECIAL FACILITIES TO LOAN**  
—OR—  
**Farm and City Property**

Straight Loans. Interest yearly, no in advance, at lowest current rates.  
Special privileges given for the repayment of Loans. Loans put through with despatch. All business strictly confidential. Applications by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**INSURANCE.**  
Fire and Life. Guarantee and Accident Insurance in first-class Companies.

**Apply to C. WISSER,**  
Agent and Valuer,  
Office at Brandon House.

P.S.—I have also leased the Boarding Department of the Brandon House. Farmers, Travellers, and everybody else can have a good square Meal and good Beds at moderate charges. Give me a call.

C. WISSER.

**W. M. WILSON**

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**Blacksmiths and Jobbers,**  
**WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,**

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

**BEST HORSE SHOER IN THE CITY.**

**Repairing of All Kinds**  
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

**W. M. WILSON.**  
N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



**Who is Perry Davis?**

About forty years ago when PERRY DAVIS, of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. When restored to health, he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, and now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a **HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.**

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stoppage of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Face, etc., arising from Toothache. **Beware of Imitations.**

**G. N. GILCHRIST,**  
**Merchant Tailor**

HAS OPENED OUT A

**FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT**

Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds, ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

**G. N. GILCHRIST.**

**THE PLACE**  
**TO GET YOUR**

**EYE**

PERFECTLY FITTED

**BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.**

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**Reesor's Jewelry Store.**

Just to Hand, another lot of

**Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,**  
**SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.**  
**Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS.**

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See.

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**D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.**

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Have full lines of both

**AMERICAN AND CANADIAN**

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**MONITOR SEEDER,**

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

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**HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,**

With Extra Heavy Points.

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**General Merchants,**

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

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—STORES—

**Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.**  
**BRANDON, MA**







